

THE DAILY STAR

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER.
THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

NORTH CAROLINA and Alabama Constitutional Conventions assembled yesterday.

PALM BEACH is just welcoming the sunshine, after forty days and forty nights of rain. We know all about it in this locality.

THE CARLISTS are again crushed out and all surrendering. This, according to Madrid reports, happens almost every three weeks.

SPRINKLING of Eli Perkins' new book, the Boston Globe says: "The pictures are good, and any person who has enough self-control not to glance at the remarks by Perkins, in which they are buried, will enjoy looking at them. As Mr. Perkins says, the cover of the book is pretty."

THE new direct cable is now working excellently. Since the Faraday made her repairing trip communication has been re-established, and a schedule of low rates is to be at once issued. Cheap telegraphy at home and to Europe is what we want, and brisk competition alone will give it to us.

EVER since Mr. Kelley started on his pilgrimage, the Star has been urging that he mingle a little talk with his explanations of the currency question. He has views on the tariff that until lately have been much more decided, and, in his opinion, more important than anything that could be said on finances. The two questions are, besides, closely related to each other, and the people are interested in each. Why should he give all attention to one and entirely ignore the other?

PHILADELPHIA has been this summer in a small way testing the advantages of the free bath system, and the result has been most satisfactory. The Alaska street free bath-house has had an attendance of 370 per day, and all from a single section of the city. This has encouraged Philadelphia to secure a more extensive adoption of free baths, and next season will probably find many other houses of the same kind provided for those who desire to avail themselves of such a convenience. Can not some of our philanthropists be induced to think the matter over? A half dozen well-regulated free bath-houses along our river banks, besides their sanitary effects and the pleasure they would afford, would be the means of saving many valuable lives. The deaths by drowning while bathing have this summer been unusually numerous and seem to increase every season. An effort to put a stop to this is surely worth making, and there is no reason to believe that it will be a failure to result successfully as the establishment of free bath-houses.

THE City of Paris has conceived and made arrangements to carry out a very practical idea in relation to our Centennial Exposition. The sum of \$10,000 is to be raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of sending to the Centennial a number of workmen identified with the various trades, who are to make notes of what they observe, and on their return describe all the improvements that can be made of any practical benefit. This move will be of great benefit to France, and other communities will doubtless follow the example. The countries of the old world understand the importance of their workmen being as thorough as possible in their callings, and of late it has been the custom for each country to send delegations of them to the great industrial exhibitions of Europe. In this country it has been too much the custom for proprietors and their families to be the ones to attend on such occasions, while the workman, the one who could be really benefited and could benefit his employer, remains at his work. What the City of Paris is going to do should be done by every city in this country, and by all the large establishments on their own accounts, namely, send to Philadelphia delegations of the most intelligent skilled workmen to make notes and observations for future use. In this city the Board of Trade, and Mechanics' Institute, should each keep a delegation there during the whole continuance of the Exposition, and each of our leading manufacturing establishments should send mechanics capable of profiting by what they see in their line.

THE workmen's Conference which convenes in this city today has a broad field before it if only properly managed, but if allowed to pass into the hands of political managers, as are too many such movements, it will be worse than a failure. The great drawback in almost every workmen's convention has been that fanatical leaders and political tricksters have together managed and entirely ruled the movements and turned the entire results to the good of party or political plans. Already some doubts as to the results of the proposed plans have been expressed by Mr. J. Welsh, a prominent leader in workmen's movements, and the utmost care and honesty will be needed in order to preserve confidence and harmony. It is proposed to make the convention secret, and to only publish the results of its labors in the form of an appeal to the laboring class or a constitution for their signatures. This is probably an unwise movement and will give an opportunity for manipulation of the convention through political

influence and with no chance for an opposing move by the more honest portion of the party who are less skilled in wire pulling than are professional politicians. Not only will this opportunity be given, but it will engender suspicion in the minds of every laboring man, which will cause him to hesitate regarding its adoption, no matter how well it may appear on the surface. Any movement for the good of the class interested will bear a full and free public discussion, and without such it is liable to be branded on sight as a political dodge or a party scheme. Circumstances connected with the movement indicate a probability of action in favor of the inflation dogma. Should this be done, the work of the Convention will fail to meet the demands of the people and will go for naught. Aside from the coal and iron-workers, the laboring people of the country are mostly employed at living rates, and when this is the case the majority will oppose inflation as merely temporary relief, and will fail to endorse the work of any convention, which, by the support of this principle, lends itself to party. Let the Convention work publicly and for the good of the class it claims to represent, and thoroughly eradicate those features which have caused the failure of former movements bearing this name.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A Cincinnati Abroad.
We are kindly permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a Cincinnati, now traveling in Europe, to a gentleman in this city. The letter is written from Rotterdam, Holland, and says:
The tour of Ireland, Scotland and England, has been a delightful one in many respects. The country along the entire route is most charming in scenery, picturesque beauty and high cultivation. In Scotland, about York, Dublin and London, are numerous, with their hedges and stone fences, dividing various colored fields of potatoes, turnips, wheat, oats and barley, and the western country, in the vicinity of Killarney, seems like a park, with the blue roads and beautiful little lakes, to be seen everywhere. In Scotland, everything seemed to be of a superior order, both as to the people and their farms and stock and the country and its scenery. Glasgow is a beautiful city, but differs largely from Glasgow. It is built almost entirely of stone upon hills and bluffs and is not so low, and with the most villainous, narrow and crooked streets, and with buildings eight and ten stories high. Yet it has many fine buildings among its old towers and castles, and has the cleanest streets and best system of street railways and omnibuses in the Kingdom.
London is much better looking than I expected to find it, but the people are very wise in their own country, and I had a fine trip across the English channel, and am now enjoying the novel sights in this land of dikes and canals and wooden bridges.

Race Bull.
Quite a large crowd of spectators assembled at Ludlow Park yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the Ludlows and the White Stockings of Chicago. Play was called promptly at 3:30 o'clock, and in about one hour and a half from that time the Ludlows were one of the worst beaten ball clubs we have ever seen, though it is no disparagement to their playing qualities to say so, for such terrible batting as the Whites did was never seen in the game before. The following is the score:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Ludlows..... 9 12 0 1 1 1 3-2
Chicago..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
The Stars return from their trip up the river to-day, and on Wednesday they play the White Stockings.
The Redskins defeated the Orioles yesterday by the score of 29 to 13.
The Fireflies defeated the Americans by a score of 23 to 8 yesterday.
The Bachelors and the Marrieds Ought-to-be's played a great game yesterday afternoon on the Star grounds, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 4 to 2, the game being called at the end of the fourth inning on account of darkness.
The Solid Muldrons will play the Check Demolishers on Wednesday, on the Newport race track grounds, for Championship of Fulton; game at 3:30 P. M.
The Temperance B. B. C. reorganized August 11th, and consists of the following members: E. Eberling, Captain and Treasurer; Frank McKel, President and Treasurer; and pitcher; Thos. Hurd, short-stop and cleanup catcher; John Kathman, first baseman and properties; John Moss, 2d b.; Joseph Thoenberger, 3d b.; Charles Cornelius, L. F.; James Lally, Vice President and center fielder; Frank Bremer, R. F.; B. Wetter, change r. f.; Julius Cornelius, change c. f.; and M. Conners, change I. F. All challenges must be brought to Canal and Sycamore streets, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.

Court Cuttings.
The following persons were impaneled to serve as a grand jury for the month of September: H. M. Bates, foreman, S. B. Lowenstein, Peter Diegan, H. H. Gessing, J. Muller, James Williams, Robert H. Wade, P. McGrath, Wm. Spiegel, Eugene Lawrence, Wm. E. Jones, John Eugene Townley, L. H. Marne and C. G. Broadwell.
The will of John B. Heilmann was admitted to probate; Matthew Pardeck was appointed executor. Personality, \$4,500.
Henry Sperber was appointed administrator of Fred. Wenzel. Personality, \$450; realty, \$2,000.
Hengshold & Co., coal dealers, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to John Nash and John D. Day.
The following suits were commenced in the Superior Court:
\$2,000—John W. Lee vs. the Parkersburg and Ohio River Transportation Company.
\$1,000—Richard Hanks et al. vs. Cassius L. Pratt et al.
\$2,000—The Chicago Portable Track and Car Company vs. Johnson, Virtue et al.
\$500—John H. Visse vs. William H. Thayer.
The following were commenced in Common Pleas:
\$4,923—W. D. Henderson vs. John Kanefer.
\$4,924—Sanford K. Eagan et al. vs. Cassius L. Pratt et al.
\$4,925—Mills Creek Valley Building Association No. 2 vs. Brian P. Critchell et al.
\$4,926—Keshah Emery et al. vs. Wm. Travis et al.

Oliver Wendell Holmes on James Freeman Clarke.
In a pleasant review of *Exotics*, in the September Atlantic, Dr. Holmes pays the following worthy tribute to its author and translator:
Fifty years of friendly association, beginning in the earliest college days, may tempt the writer to speak of James Freeman Clarke in terms which have been reserved for the superlative, but it is an ungenerous silence which leaves all the fair words of honest praise to the writer of obituary notices and the marble-worker. These translations are the work of one who, though not unknown as a poet, is not a mere man of letters.
They reveal some of the mental activities of a man whose life has been passed in labor of various kinds; very little of which has come even as near to recreation as the work of making these careful versions; all of which labor has been done in a high and unselfish ends. A faithful and a worthy translator, a diligent student from his youth upward, for more than an entire generation constantly before us, speaking and writing manly and living thoughts on vital subjects; a Christian without a crook of ecclesiasticalism or a taint of bigotry; a philanthropist who leaves no aftertaste of bitterness in any word he utters; as largely human in his sympathies as the old neighbor of Terence's play; ready to lend a hand to every useful project, in church, college, state, society; scholarly in acquisition, familiar in imparting knowledge, always cheerful and hopeful—he is wanted in as many places as his little pieces are well as any man among us. The accomplishment of verse is no more needed to his record than it was to that of John Quincy Adams, who left, nevertheless, as so many other great personages have left, that to get into the inmost heart of his fellow-men and women, his thought must find its way aided by the fluxuous graces of rhythmic expression.

Mr. Plimond's Good Work.
The latest annual report of the British Board of Trade, concerning casualties at sea, shows the astonishing fact that not fewer than 3,004 British vessels were lost during the year 1873-74, and 187 inquiries were held by the Board during that period. One hundred and fifty vessels, British and foreign, sailing from various ports, were lost, and the loss never heard of after they had left port, thus involving a loss of more than two thousand lives. Of these vessels 72 sailed from British ports.
According to the Fall Mail Gazette, out of the 185 inquiries held in England, it was proved that in 29 cases the loss was due to unseaworthiness or to causes which could have been prevented, and in 156 cases the loss was due to causes which could not have been prevented. In seven more cases causes may be termed doubtful; for though the probabilities were in favor of the vessels having been lost through preventable causes other than those of careless navigation, at the same time the loss could not be said with certainty to have resulted from such causes.
Giving the owners of these vessels the benefit of this doubt, it will be seen that one-sixth of the ships inquired into were unseaworthy. Many cases of collisions and strandings occurred through carelessness or unskillfulness, in which, very possibly, unseaworthiness might have been a contributing factor, but which have been gone into. But making all allowances, and putting aside not only the seven doubtful cases, but all the cases of vessels that have sailed and never been heard from, it still appears that a large part of the British mercantile marine is so equipped, so loaded down, or in such condition of decay as to be unfit to encounter the ordinary perils of the sea.

In one case, cited by the Gazette, the court were unanimously of the opinion that the loss of the vessel was due to overloading. They considered that she had been continuously overloaded on her previous voyage, and that the time of the casualty she had 234½ tons of cargo, being without bunkers or platform, this being rendered so uneasy and unsafe that the master was compelled to bear up and seek shelter; whereas, with 247 tons, which would have been rather more than one and a half times her registered tonnage, he admitted that he could have kept at sea in safety.
The court also considered that this vessel had not been properly fitted in sails. In another case, the managing owner overruled the master's scruples as to a deck load, and was considered by the court solely responsible for the loss of the vessel. In another case, the owner, it appeared, knew nothing of the cargo, and trusted the master with the task of seeing that the vessel was in proper repair, but the master failed to do this, and was also repeatedly drunk. Upon the whole, we, in this country, can not blame the English people for being excited over the wrongs of seamen, or Mr. Kinsaul, or his memorable scene in Parliament.—Philadelphia Record.

Harvest-fishes of the Gloucester Fishermen.
The mackerel fishermen usually start out as early as the last of February, and the Georges Banks, the worst time of the year for winds; and as they anchor near together in ranks on those treacherous shoals, where even in calm weather the tide-rips swirl and boil in an extraordinary manner, if one drag her anchor in a gale of wind it is almost a dead certainty that, as she sweeps on, she will drag her companions and involve them in a common doom, which is the reason why it is rare to hear of one vessel being lost alone on the Georges.
The mackerel fishermen bound to other waters, with the cod, halibut, and haddock fishermen, have been driven to their new abode on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, where the water-lights twinkle in the midnight glow in company with those of the French fishermen of Miquelon and St. Pierre. Many mackerel are caught in the Bay of St. Lawrence, off Cape North, and the Magdalen Islands, where the daring fishermen often linger until late in the fall, and are often embayed by tremendous gales among those inhospitable shores, without sea-room, on a lee shore, and no safe port to run to.
The haddock and halibut are often caught on Howe's Bank and within the waters of New England. It is a common sight to see a schooner come from the Banks loaded down nearly to the scuppers and packed to the beams with codfish. The wharf is lined with eager spectators as she glides up to her dock with a leading wind. The forsal comes in, then the mauls are lowered, and landed by a crew weather-beaten and clammy with use, but not graced with the Cape Cod sea-bots, sou'westers, and oil-jackets, and with the inevitable clay pipe jutting out beyond the bushy, untrimmed beard. Then the fish down-haul is made, and a number of boys, eager for the day when they can go to the Banks, catch the hawyers, make her last at the pier for an aft.

The South Kensington Museum.
To study it with care, and then stand in it intelligently, must, one would say, convey to any man a sense of his own eternity. Vista upon vista! The eye never reaches the farthest end in the past from which humanity has toiled upward, its steps traced in fair victories over chaos, nor does it light on any historic epoch new to itself; the artist, the artisan, the scholar, each finds himself gathering out of the dust of ages successive chapters of his own spiritual biography. And even as he lives the Past from which he came over again, he finds, at the converging point of these manifold lines of development, wings for his imagination, by which he passes on the brink of tendency, stretching his hours to ages, living already in the Golden Year. There is no other institution in which an hour seems at once so brief and so long. A few other European museums may surpass this in other specialties than its own; though when the natural history collections of the Museum have been taken into account to their new abode one will find at the door a collection of that kind not inferior to the best with which Agassiz has enriched the Swiss establishments; but no other museum has so well classified and so well figured an equal variety and number of separate donations and objects representative of which in its own specialty—Man as expressed in the works that embody his heart and genius.
The museum has been in existence about eighteen years. Its buildings and contents have cost the nation about one million pounds; an auction held on the premises. Such a disposition of the museum's contents has been a peculiarly fortunate institution; but there has been no lack in its history. Success, as Friar Bacon reminds us, is a flower that implies a soil of many virtues. If magnificent collections and invaluable donations have been steadily streamed to this museum, so that its buildings are unceasingly expanding for their reception, it is because the law of such things is to seek such protection and fulfill such uses as individuals can rarely provide for them.—M. D. Conway, in Harper's Magazine for September.

An Old New Brunswick Turtle.
The veritable father of the turtles in the Province has made his appearance in Kings county, with a weight of centuries upon his wrinkled shell. A few days ago, while Mr. Edward McLeod was rowing along the banks of the Kennebec, he found a shell turtle, and with a natural desire to secure it for further examination, took some trouble to catch it. He expected to find an ordinary shell turtle, but he secured a walk-

and they are split open almost in a second, and are then salted and laid on the fish stages or trellises to dry, after which they are ready to serve up to good Christians either for fishballs on Sunday or for hash on Friday. S. G. W. Benjamin, in Harper's Magazine for September.

Hearings a Free Lecture.
The children whispered noisily, and soon, to our surprise, the lecturer rose and began. He bowed, and treated us with beautiful deference, and read the dreary lecture with enthusiasm. I wish I could say for his sake that it was interesting, but I can not tell a lie, and it was so dull, so slow, so long, so long, until I felt as if I had been there ever since I was a little girl.

Kate and I did not dare to look at each other, and in my desperation at feeling her quiver with laughter, I moved to the other end of the pew, knocking over a big hymn-book on the way, which attracted so much attention that I have seldom felt more embarrassed in my life. Kate's great dog rose several times to shake himself and yawn loudly, and then lay down again despairingly.

The children in front of us mildly scuffed with each other at one time, until the cat, which sat on the floor and rolled with a frightful noise down the edge of the aisle, where there was no carpet. The congregation instinctively started up to look after it, but we recoiled ourselves and leaned back again in our places, while the awed children, after keeping unaturally quiet, fell asleep and tumbled against each other helplessly.

After a time the man sat down and wiped his forehead, looking well satisfied; and when we were wondering whether we might with propriety come away, he rose again, and said it was a free lecture, and he thanked us for our kind patronage, and then, about midnight, but in other places which he had visited, there had been a contribution taken up for the cause. It would perhaps do no harm would the sexton—

But the sexton could not have heard a cannon at that distance, and slumbered on. Neither Kate nor I had any money except two or three dollars in my purse, and some coughs in the throat, so I water-proof cloak, which she assured me she was prepared to give; but we saw no signs of the sexton's waking, and as one of the women kindly went forward to wake the children, we all rose and came away.—Sarah O. Jewett, in the September Atlantic.

Fail seedling.
Where oats stubble is to be seeded to wheat, it is unwise to plow it up as soon as the oats are removed. I find it easier work than to wait till September, after the sun has baked it for a month. I plow as deep as possible, with an ordinary steel plow, and at seedling time scatter the manure and cross plow, comparatively shallow, placing the manure on the surface, and then harrow it to the young wheat when it appears. Then harrow the field smoothly before sowing the grain. By this method the oats stubble is left below, undisturbed, to keep the soil loose, and (unless additional food when it rots. I have drilled in my wheat for the last two years, and believe the extra yield of the two crops above what they would have been sowed broadcast, has already paid for the drill, and it is still as good as ever.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

One of our exchanges in an article on the recent failure of the Bank of California has the following: "In the magnitude of the operation the bank was engaged in, it was a rival in the country, acting as the fiscal agent of the majority of the mining corporations of the Pacific coast, and it is said, working many of them for the benefit of the institution. Its power in California and Nevada affairs has become enormous. The managers of the institution brought their omnipotent, and regarded the whole Pacific coast as their property. They embarked in enormous enterprises; they owned Senators and Congressmen; they decided elections; they controlled judges; the mines and the agriculture of a continent they fancied were theirs; the people were their servants, born to make them rich and great. They were mad with the insanity of laud wealth and boundless ambition, and ruin has come upon them. The catastrophe teaches anew the familiar lesson; integrity, wisdom, prudence, economy, moderation and discretion, are the only safe rules in business, as in all things else, and that banks and bankers ought to avoid all outside speculations."

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To study it with care, and then stand in it intelligently, must, one would say, convey to any man a sense of his own eternity. Vista upon vista! The eye never reaches the farthest end in the past from which humanity has toiled upward, its steps traced in fair victories over chaos, nor does it light on any historic epoch new to itself; the artist, the artisan, the scholar, each finds himself gathering out of the dust of ages successive chapters of his own spiritual biography. And even as he lives the Past from which he came over again, he finds, at the converging point of these manifold lines of development, wings for his imagination, by which he passes on the brink of tendency, stretching his hours to ages, living already in the Golden Year. There is no other institution in which an hour seems at once so brief and so long. A few other European museums may surpass this in other specialties than its own; though when the natural history collections of the Museum have been taken into account to their new abode one will find at the door a collection of that kind not inferior to the best with which Agassiz has enriched the Swiss establishments; but no other museum has so well classified and so well figured an equal variety and number of separate donations and objects representative of which in its own specialty—Man as expressed in the works that embody his heart and genius.

RUPTURE—HOW CURED.
MR. GEORGE E. EAKINGS, OF PHILADELPHIA, WRITES THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING PARTICULARS:
To the Editor of the New York Sun:
Sir—For several years I was afflicted with rupture and suffered from the use of trusses. Casually noticing in your paper a recommendation of Dr. Sherman's ointment, and about the same time meeting Mr. J. W. Ayres, of Cincinnati, who informed me that he had been a victim to rupture and was cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment, I felt animated and went straightway to New York, consulted Dr. Sherman, and he adapted his remedies to my case. It was to me a happy occurrence, and I shall ever feel grateful to you and Mr. Ayres for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman's remedy, and to the kind and comfortable manner in which he treated my case. My mind was greatly oppressed, and my future was shadowed, as I was trying various trusses for help, with no other result than increased injury. But now being sound again, and realizing its felicity, I feel it my imperative duty to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Sherman's remedy, and to recommend the ruptured to him with the fullest confidence of being benefited.
GEO. E. EAKINGS, 1381 Palmer St. Philadelphia, March 24, 1875.

We cheerfully publish the foregoing communication, believing it may result in benefit to some one. Mr. Eakings is a superior to the rest, and his remedy is a true one, and will doubtless reach many sufferers who will, with our cheering for its truthfulness, have cause to feel as grateful toward him as he now feels toward Dr. Sherman.

The foregoing remarks from the New York Sun must be cheering to those who are ruptured. The cure is effected by Dr. SHERMAN'S method without any operation, simply by the external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who, while under treatment, can perform any kind of labor, or take the most active exercise, without danger of rupture, and without the suffering and injury caused by the use of trusses, and without the expense of the operation. Dr. Sherman's office, Park Row, corner Ann street, New York City. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Persons from the country can receive treatment and return by mail. Descriptive book mailed for 10 cents.—(d.w.-f.)

ing dictionary of dates. The back of the turtle was quaintly inscribed with facts and figures graven thereon long years ago, and apparently added to from time to time during the past century. Scarcely discernible, except upon close examination, were some hieroglyphs of the ancient denizens of the forest. The bow and arrow was the most conspicuous among these, and it was evident that the shell had borne other aboriginal devices, now nearly obliterated. The marks made by the early white settlers were more modern plain. The first of these inscriptions read: "Caught in 1791, after a protracted hunt." The next chronological record is, "caught in 1831," and from time to time the turtle appears to have been caught and marked by its captors. The intervals between the dates range from three to five years. The shell is almost completely covered with these inscriptions.

It would seem that this turtle was no fraud, marked as a hoax by some modern reprobates, for men of fourscore living at Millstream remember having heard their fathers speak of this marked turtle, which even in the days of the early settlers was considered an old animal.—St. John Telegraph.

A few days ago we gave a condensed statement of the leading articles imported into the United States during the last fiscal year, as shown by the official report of the Bureau of Statistics. The returns of our exports during the same period are now completed. They show a considerable decline in wheat, cotton, illuminating oil, bacon and hams, spirits of turpentine, tallow, leaf-tobacco, lumber and timber; while the increases are especially noticeable in brass, hides and skins, gold and silver coins, hops, small arms, leather, oil cake, cheese, hard, quillsilver, seeds, refined sugar, and molasses. The total domestic exports for 1875 were \$43,091,433, against \$33,030,051, for the fiscal year 1874, being a decrease of \$9,957,621.

I was acquainted with a gallant soldier who assured me that his only method of courage was this: Upon the first fire in an engagement, he immediately looked upon himself as dead. He then bravely fought, and the remembrance of the day perfectly regardless of all manner of danger, as becomes a dead man to be. So that all the life or limbs he carried back to his tent he reckoned as clear gain, or as he himself expressed it, "so much out of the fire."

—Sterne.

The Armaments of Brazil.
A military communication in the Cologne Gazette states that the standing army of Brazil is composed now of 16,000 men, with 1,474 officers. During the war with Paraguay Brazil had 72,781 men under arms. The police of the country number 9,970 foot and 1,082 horsemen. The National Guard, composed of men of the second line, consists of 41,970 infantry, 45,498 cavalry, and 7,740 artillery, which, after adding to it a reserve of 50,147, gives a total of 61,311 men. The marines number 6,496 men. The navy possesses sixteen iron-clad floating batteries, and four iron-clad vessels in course of construction. Of these sixteen iron-clads, four of 300 horse-power, and carrying from four to eight 150-pounders each, are ranged in the first class, and six of 200 horse-power, and carrying from four to eight guns of from 65 to 130 pounds each, in the second class; one of 100 horse-power belongs to the third class, and five of 100 horse-power, and carrying one 150-pounder each, belong to the fourth class. The navy is manned with 5,492 men.—Boston Traveller.

Joquin Miller says that Olive Logan's "Like Egypt's mouth of old," He probably alludes to the mouth of the Nile, and was "particular to mention the 'old' mouth, because the modern one has got a 'mole' on the side of it.

MEDICAL.

RUPTURE

Death is the result of Every Ruptured Person.



The above cut represents the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, former Attorney General of the United States, as seen when attacked with STRANGULATED RUPTURE.

Mr. Dickinson suffered intensely, notwithstanding he had the best surgical skill. Every thing was done that science could suggest, and as the last remedy the knife used, and yet he died in great anguish on the third day. This is a fearful warning to those who are ruptured.

RUPTURE—HOW CURED.
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GEO. E. EAKINGS, 1381 Palmer St. Philadelphia, March 24, 1875.

PROFESSIONAL.

Homeopathic Physicians.

D. H. MORROW, M.D.,
247 WEST SEVENTH ST., Cincinnati, O.
Office Hours—From 9 to 10 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M.; 6 to 8 P. M.

WM. OWENS, M.D.,
S. W. Cor. Seventh and John Sts.
Office Hours—From 7 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M.

Dr. Elmira Y. Howard,
[DISEASES OF WOMEN.]
No. 131 John street, Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 9 to 12.

DR. O. W. LOUNSBURY,
Residence and Office, S. W. Cor. Seventh and Miami sts. Office Hours—8 to 10 A. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.; 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. SLOSSON & BRONSON,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Elm Sts.
Office Hours—From 7 to 10 A. M.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M.

Dr. Ophthalmic and Auricular Rooms,
for diseases of the Eye and Ear, 223 West Fourth street. Surgeon in Charge.

T. P. WILSON, M.D.,
Office 68 W. Seventh Street.
OFFICE HOURS: FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Dr. C. Bradford at home from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Dr. C. G. McChesney at home from 4 to 6 p. m.

H. M. REID, Dentist,
236 Vine street, three doors above Eighth street.

DR. J. TAFT, Dentist,
EDITOR DENTAL REGISTER,
117 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

HENRY A. RILEY,
Attorney and Conceptor at Law,
No. 21 Park Row, New York.

Collections promptly made in all parts of the East.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Depot, Fifth and Hamilton. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

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